

Literary News and Criticism

M. Henri Bergson's Essay on the Comic Spirit.

LAUGHTER. An Essay on the Meaning of the Comic. By Henri Bergson. Member of the Institut, professor at the Collège de France. Authorized translation by Cloudeley Breton, L. 28 L. (Paris), M. A. (London), and Fred Rothwell, B. A. (London). 12mo, pp. vi, 200. The Macmillan Company.

The publication of the present essay leaves no important work of Professor Bergson untranslated, so that it marks the highest reach of the inundation to which we have been treated in recent months. If the irruption of Bergsonian references into the English philosophical indexes has seemed a brisk performance, we are to remind ourselves that in France the author's renown has been acquired steadily through a period of twenty years, and that his contributions—beginning with the *Essai sur les Données immédiates de la Conscience*, and including *Matière et Mémoire*, *Le Rire* and *L'Évolution Créatrice*—have been issued at only modest intervals. The last named volume, already reviewed in this place, sets forth the substance of the master's doctrine. It shows him attempting, if not achieving, the discomfiture of the Hegelian absolute, delimitating, if not blaspheaming, the intellect, but at the same time challenging the imagination with an account of reality as the creative force eternally experimenting with modes of manifestation in matter. A theme so high may well evoke the "orchestration" of style discovered and admired by M. Bergson's readers, but the wayfarer man can find equal pleasure in turning to the simpler essay, with its so penetrating examination of the nature of mirth. Knowing how soon our emotions are pale in the presence of analysis to which men give the name of philosophy, we may be thankful that in our author's hands laughter does not at once become a stern matter.

On the way toward finding a common ground between the grimace of a merry-andrew, a play upon words, an equivocal situation in a burlesque, or a scene of high comedy, M. Bergson calls attention to the point that the comic does not exist outside the pale of what is strictly human. Animals and things are laughable only when you read into them some human resemblance. Then, too, the comic demands a certain disinterestedness in the spectator; the appeal is to intelligence when feeling is absent, yet to an intelligence in touch with other minds, real or imaginary. A man was once asked after church why he had not wept under a sermon when everybody else was shedding tears. He explained: "It doesn't belong to the parish." True as the excuse for tearfulness might be, laughter is still more impossible without a degree of social complicity. These conditions for the comic are, so far, subjective. It is still necessary to find out what it is, in forms and movements, in situations and in the play of words, and in human character, that makes the material of mirth. The common element in the things that provoke hilarity will turn out to be an inelasticity that opposes itself to the spontaneous activity of life. Here M. Bergson brings to bear on a problem in aesthetics his characteristic thesis that the fundamental law of life is the complete negation of repetition. To his mind it is better to accept the universe as one finds it than to try to make the suppleness of living reality adapt itself to our metaphysical systems. The intellectualist obduracy was exemplified to the extreme by the Eleatic philosophers, concerning whom, in his magnum opus, Professor Bergson has remarked: "Rather than lay blame on the attitude of thought and language toward the course of things, they preferred to pronounce the course of things itself to be wrong."

Taking as a leit motif in the discussion the notion of rigidity, automatism, absent-mindedness and unaccountability as being all inextricably entwined, and all constituting ingredients of the comic, we get the opportunity, under our author's cheerful guidance, of testing this defunctly proposed definition. Let the human body in some way resemble a machine, as when your dignified neighbor comes as a cropper in the street through opposing a rigidity of muscles to a circumstance that called for elasticity, and you find that the reason of the man's fall is the same as that of your laughter. What is absent-mindedness, that profligate source of merriment to the spectator, but a lack of elasticity of senses or of intelligence, which brings it to pass that we continue to see what is no longer visible, to hear what is no longer audible, to say what is no longer to the point? What is an unconsciously comic physiognomy but a surrender to fixity? When we speak of a face as having expression, we mean expression that is stable, but we mean expression that is mobile. It maintains, in the midst of its firmness, a certain indecision in which are obscurely portrayed all possible shades of the state of mind it expresses, just as the sunny promise of a warm day manifests itself in the haze of a spring morning. But a comic expression of the face is one that promises nothing more than it gives. One could say that the person's whole moral life has crystallized into this particular cast of features. The art of the caricaturist consists in detecting and magnifying some impending, unyielding bias of the features. He makes his models grimace as they would do themselves if they went to the end of their tether. The world is full of examples of the attempt to incrust something mechanical upon the living, ingenuous enough at times, as when the lady, invited by the astronomer to see an eclipse of the moon, and arriving too late, exclaimed: "M. de Cassini, I know, will have the goodness to begin all over again to please me." Even the amusement provided by the public speaker who happens to sneeze just at the most pathetic moment of his speech may be referred to the formula, inasmuch as the vitality of the body is identified in our minds with the principle of intellectual and moral life. In certain aspiring moods it seems as if the body were but a kind of irksome ballast holding down to earth a soul eager to rise aloft. Any incident is comic, says M. Bergson, that calls our attention to the physical in a person, where it is the moral side that is concerned. Give a wider scope to this image, and you think of the manner seeking to outdo the matter the letter aiming at ousting the spirit, and you have an explanation of the ludicrous element in pedantry and in professional automatism. "We must always observe the formalities of professional etiquette, whatever may happen," says Desfo-

AN EVOLUTIONARY PRIMER

An Informing Survey for Lay Readers.

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION: ITS BASIS AND SCOPE. By Henry Wood Crampson, Ph.D., Professor of Zoology, Columbia University, 8vo, pp. vii, 311. Columbia University Press.

Mature persons of cultivated minds who happen to be quite unfamiliar with the technical facts of natural history may find their necessities regarded in this reliable primer. Of the eight chapters, four deal with the evolutionary process in general, two are given to the physical and mental evolution of man, while the remaining two are concerned with social evolution as a biological process, and with evolution in relation to the higher human life.

In accounting for the rise of species the author exhibits only what has the sanction of high authority and of his own conviction, but, impressed as he is with the universal applicability of the law of evolution, he cannot forbear adding some pages on ethics and religion. Here he is less edifying, for the tone recalls the echoes of far-off trembling days, when Darwinism was supposed to be demolishing the foundations of faith. Not that Professor Crampson would meddle with any one's religious belief, but he says, the seeker after truth is fearless of consequences; he knows that "while his researches may be, and indeed must be, iconoclastic, they provide him with better lights in place of the old."

While the nobility of this may not be questioned, it is quite likely that the "mature persons of cultivated minds" who are here addressed have long since recovered from any sophomoric surprise at finding the world what it is.

THE CHURCH OF ROME

A New Volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D.; Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., D.D.; Thomas J. Shahan, Ph.D.; Conrad E. Allen, Ph.D.; L. D. L. D. John J. Wynne, S. J. Assisted by numerous collaborators. In fifteen volumes. Illustrated. Volume XI. New Mexico. 4to, pp. xv, 759. Robert Appleton Company.

The full attention accorded to matters American in their relation to Catholic faith and practice, as exemplified in the New York, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania in the present volume, is an attention properly bestowed when it is remembered that the Catholic Encyclopedia owes its initiation and its secure progress to the industry of scholars and supporters in the United States. In the cause of education the work of Catholic publishers in New York dates from the arrival in 1893 of Bernard Donini, an exile from Ireland, whose edition, in 1907, of Pastorini's "History of the Christian Church" found 318 city subscribers. Under Periodical Literature are articles dealing with the Catholic press of several countries. That on the United States traces the course of Church journalism from the issue at Detroit, in 1808, of Father Gabriel Richard's "The Michigan Essay; or, Impartial Observer." There are now published in this country 13 Catholic newspapers, and 321 periodicals in all.

The philosophical essays include the topics Optimism, Pansychism, Pantheism and Pessimism. In the Biblical field, besides several minor studies, there is a survey of Pauline theology and an introduction to the Epistle to Philommon. In fourteen pages the Pentateuch is treated to a discussion whose findings come well within the limits imposed by the decree of the Biblical commission of June 27, 1906, a deliverance which may be said to have applied the closure to scientific inquiry by declaring the Pentateuch to be substantially of Mosiac authorship. The article does not fail to show that the Papal decree itself has been variously interpreted by Catholic scholars. Yetter placed the first redaction of the Pentateuch in the time of the erection of Solomon's Temple and its last redaction in the time of Esdras; but Yetter died in 1906, the year in which the Biblical commission announced the above decision; so that it is an interesting question, says the encyclopedia, whether and how the scholar would have modified his theory if time had been granted him to do so. Dr. J. F. Driscoll's article on the Pharisees, while conserving the traits that go to make up the conventional portrait, is ready with a kind word for that punctilious if not amiable sect, and describes their pedagogical influence as an important factor in training the national will and purpose for the introduction of Christianity.

A history in outline of religious painting during the last nine hundred years is divided by Louis Gillet into five periods: that of the Catacombs, the Byzantine, in the west to the sixteenth century, the Cinque Cento and the later schools, the modern, nineteenth century period. Touching on the impoverishment of religious art in our day, M. Gillet finds explanations, not in a diminution of the Christian sentiment but in the fact that religious art has become an industry and concurrence is no longer possible between the artists and the dealers; but the chief reason, as was pointed out by the painter John La Farge, lies in the very evolution of religious ideas which now seeks a new form. The sketch of the career of Andrea Palladio by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram is one of the brief biographies in which the encyclopedia abounds, and Origen, Pelagius and St. Patrick are of the greater lights. A literal translation is given from the old Irish text of the saint's beautiful hymn, "The Breast-plate." Pascal takes three columns. Dr. James J. Walsh's account of Louis Pasteur closes with an allusion to the simplicity of the saint's faith. He died with his rosary in his hand, after listening to the life of St. Vincent de Paul, which he had asked to have read to him because he thought that to work, like that of St. Vincent, would do much to save suffering children.

WHY HE LIKED SCOTS.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The late Mr. Meredith Townsend had an affection for Scotsmen as contributors to the "Spectator," of which he was for so many years proprietor and co-editor with Mr. K. H. Hutton. Mr. Townsend's liking for the Scots was based on his experience he had in Leith when a boy. He was on holiday, and had run short of money for his return to London. He boldly boarded a London passenger boat, and, when he was asked to go ashore, explained to him he was, and stated that he was without funds. Seemingly favorably impressed by the lad's tale and appearance, the captain, a Scot, said that he would be all right, and showed him to a cabin. "But," said young Townsend,

THE HOE LIBRARY

Coming Sale of Part II—The Catalogue.

The sale of the first part of the Hoe library in April and May of this year marked an event in the history of book selling by auction that is unlikely to be easily surpassed in its importance, its results, financial and otherwise, and in the world-wide interest it created. It was not merely attended by dealers and collectors, or their representatives, from abroad—this had been attracted internationally attention far beyond the circles of bibliophiles and bookish people, culminating in the spirited struggle for possession of the Gutenberg vellum Bible, which was bid up to \$50,000, or more than twice the amount ever paid up to this time for a single book. The accounts of this competition had for the man in the street all the charm and excitement of a sporting event of an unusual kind. The total amount fetched by this first part, representing only one-quarter of the collection—practically \$1,000,000—was another sensational record, eclipsing all former sales, while, finally, the book lover rejoiced over and marvelled at the superb condition of the rare books brought together by this American collector, who never rested until he had made the best obtainable copy in existence his own. Mr. Hoe was not only a princely book lover, he was an expert as well, the most fastidious and exacting of connoisseurs.

The sale of the second part of his library is now announced by the Anderson Auction Company, to begin at their auction rooms on Monday afternoon, January 8, to be continued at daily afternoon and evening sessions from that date up to and including Friday, January 12, to be resumed on the following Monday and ended on Friday, the 19th. The lots to be disposed of during this sale amount to 3,621 separate items.

The catalogue of this second part of the sale is uniform in style with that of the first. It is illustrated and thoroughly well annotated. At the conclusion of the sale it will be supplemented with a full list of the prices obtained.

While this second auction will contain no such outstanding treasure as the Gutenberg vellum Bible, it will offer to collectors numerous prizes of the highest value and rarity. In fact, the average of interest and importance of this second sale closely presses that of the first. Among its outstanding items may be mentioned, in connection with the foregoing statement, a copy of the same Bible on paper, thus described in the catalogue:

Editto princeps of the Bible. Whereas all copies vary slightly, the above is one of the few with headings at the commencement of the Epistle of St. Jerome, the prologue to Genesis, and the first book of Genesis printed in red, it being presumed that an account of the difficulty encountered in printing in a second color, this undertaking was discontinued. In the British Museum copy these spaces were left blank. The other chapter headings throughout are written in red, thus preserving the symmetry of the pages.

This copy, which is absolutely perfect and genuine throughout, was the property of a priest of the Cathedral of Utrecht, as indicated by a properly attested inscription dated March 7, 1471, bequeathing it to a Dutch monastery. Only twenty-seven copies of the Gutenberg paper Bible are known to exist, four of them containing Volume I only and one Volume II.

A further comparison of this second catalogue with the first shows a wise distribution of the valuable items between the two sales. The managers refrained from endeavoring to crowd all the prizes into the first one, thus securing an interest in the second one that, it is safe to say, will probably be fully as active and intense as stimulating. Indeed, that a further attendance of foreign buyers may be looked for. Many departments of literature are again represented—incunabula manuscripts, first editions of both early and later English authors, a great number of French books, Americana, and an inviting array of old, modern and historic bindings. The names of Marie Antoinette, Marie de Medici, Queen Henrietta Maria, Diane de Poitiers, La Pompadour, Larra, Digne, Barry, Charles I. Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI of England, Papes Clement XI and Benedict XIII, Henry III, the Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favorite, of De Thou, Grolier, Hoym, Richelieu, Prince Eugene, Mazarin and Napoleon I are but a few of those listed here. There are tooled leathers, armorial bindings, embroidered and tortoise shell bindings, fifteenth and sixteenth century wooden book covers, and such recent work as that of the Club Bindery. In this department is found, also, the only vellum and Japan paper copy of Mr. Hoe's own work on "One Hundred and Seventy-six Historic and Artistic Bookbindings, Dating from the Fifteenth Century to the Present Time." In two volumes, bound in brown levant morocco by Mercier.

One of the great rarities of the forthcoming sale is found in the department of Americana, namely, a copy of the first edition of the complete account of the four voyages of Vespucci, "Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci," usually assigned to the year 1497, but, according to a note in the catalogue, more probably printed not later than January, 1506, and possibly shortly after the date of the last letter in the volume, September 4, 1504. This is one of only five copies known to exist, and the only one in this country, the other four being the property of European public libraries, and therefore permanently out of the market. The importance of keeping this treasure here can, therefore, be hardly overestimated. Fortunately, it is most unlikely that America will allow it to pass into European hands, but spirited bidding may be predicted.

Among the Americana are also a copy of Adriaen van der Donck's "Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-Land" (The Hague 1650), and first and second editions of the same author's later and very rare "Beschryving van Nieuw-Nederlant" (Amsterdam, 1656). A complete set of the tracts of Las Casas, all first editions, the only one of the four known copies of the laws, statutes and ordinances of the city of New York (the other three being in public libraries), Morton's "New England Memorial" (John Evelyn's copy) and his "New England Canaan"; three King Philip's War Narratives, Folsom's Kentucky, the only copy with the Philadelphia map ever offered for sale by auction, and with a three line autograph by Daniel Boone; the Christopher Columbus letter of 1493 and De Bry's Grand Voyages are but a few more of the notable entries in this department.

Among the treasures of English literature is a copy of the exceedingly rare first issue of the first edition of "Paradise Lost" (1607), with the title page in its first state, the original flyleaves and in the original calf binding. Copies of the second, third and fourth folios of Shakespeare in excellent condition, and of the quartos, are also included in this sale, together with a copy of the first edition on large paper of Swift's "Travels Into Several Remote Nations of the World," one of three known copies, according to the catalogue.

Among the manuscripts there is an early notebook of Washington Irving, containing an account of his trip from Zurich to Paris and from Gravesend to London, in 1805. This notebook, says the catalogue, was evidently unknown to Irving when he wrote his "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," and has apparently remained unpublished. Irving's comments on his first impressions of England, in pencil, cover four pages.

I had expected to be delighted on finding myself in England, that my heart would expand, my feelings fly out to hail my kinsmen. Quite otherwise—except during my ride from Gravesend to London. I have found my heart has closed up—all the social feeling has retired within me. I look without me with distrust. If I wish to know the direction of a street I first examine the physiognomy of my neighbor, and when I have selected I make my way, standing on my guard for fear of insult. In no other country have I felt anything like this. I am sure I am a wary person, when visiting a strange tribe. He courts their friendship, though he eye them with distrust; he holds out the calumnet of peace, but grasps his tomahawk in the other hand ready to defend himself.

The four volumes of this catalogue are interesting and informing reading for the book lover. In fact, they deserve to have applied to them what Mr. Austin Dobson wrote long ago of another work of its class:

I doubt your painful pedant who can read the dictionary through, But he must be a dismal creature, Who can't enjoy this catalogue.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Current Talk of Things Present and to Come.

Two historical novels are announced for publication in January by the George H. Doran Company, "The Lonely Queen," by H. C. Bailey, whose heroine is Queen Elizabeth, and "The Lone Adventure," by Halliwell Sutcliffe, a tale of the fortunes of a Jacobite family in the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie. This firm has also in press a tale of Anglo-Indian life, "The Challenge," by Harold Begbie, and a romance of the American art colony in Paris by Mrs. Alice Woods Ullman, which she calls "Fame Seekers."

The Perversity of Type.

In a review in last Saturday's Tribune of Mr. William Tyler Olcott's "Star Lore of All Ages," his name was unfortunately misspelled. The many readers of this well known writer on astronomy are herewith notified of his authorship of the new book, but it is likely that the context of the review may have led them to apprehend this in the first place.

Dostoevsky in English.

The first volumes of a complete English version of the works of Dostoevsky will be put on the market in England by Heinemann early in the coming year. Miss Constance Garnett has made the translation from Russian into English.

A New Kipling Story.

The world, as science and sanitation will have developed it in another hundred years or so, is the theme of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new story. It will make its appearance in March in an English publication, "The London Magazine," under the title of "As Easy as A B C." That Mr. Kipling may number Queen Mary of England among his admirers is shown by the fact that among the books personally selected by Her Majesty for use on her recent voyage to India a complete set of Kipling's works headed the list.

Ruskin and John Strange Winter.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, popularly known as John Strange Winter, who died in London the other day, was the author of many novels, most of them dealing with English army life. Though "Bootsie's Baby" was the most successful of those, it was rejected by six publishers before it was finally published in "The Graphic" in 1885. The story was an instantaneous success and had an enormous sale in book form. It was Ruskin who described John Strange Winter as "the author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever given of the character of the British soldier." But he was disappointed to find that John Strange Winter was a woman, and wrote to her: "I had not the least thought of your being a woman. (I ought to have had, for, really, women do everything now that's best, and they know more about soldiers than soldiers know of themselves.) But it had never come into my head, and I'm a little sorry, that the good soldier I had fancied is lost to me, for I have many delightful women friends, but no cavalry officers."

The English Review.

In these days, when the cost of living is so high and the price of everything seems soaring heavenward, it is with interest that we learn of the decision of the management of "The English Review." Beginning with the January number of that periodical, they have decided, owing to a widespread demand on the part of the reading public for the best in current literature at a popular price, to reduce the price to one shilling a month. The annual subscription will be 12s. 6d., post free to all parts of the world.

Bunyan's "Book of Martyrs."

Bunyan's copy of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" was offered for sale at Sotheby's the other day by the trustees of the Bedford Literary Institute. It will be recalled that when the decision to sell the famous book was first made known it aroused a storm of opposition, and resulted in an investigation by the Attorney General of the trustees' right to dispose of it. Their action was found to be legal, but that the public sentiment was not in their favor was clearly shown, and, as the highest bid offered at the sale was only £600, the precious volume was withdrawn. At the same sale a perfect copy of Charles Lamb's "Tales and Fables of the English," illustrated with fifteen engravings, dated London, 1806, fetched £340, while first editions of the "Compleat Angler," by Izaak Walton, and Charles Cotton's "Compleat Angler, being Instructions how to Angle for Trout or Grayling in a Clear Stream," together brought £750.

The Mission of Poetry.

The newly appointed professor of poetry in the Royal Society of Literature, Mr. Henry Newbolt, delivered his first lecture before the society the other day. He spoke of the aims of poetry, and said that there had been much uncertainty in the mind of the public as to what poetry really was, and that in consequence the subject had been alternately glorified and neglected, but he felt that if the question could be cleared up a more stable recognition might be achieved. From an account of his address in "The Morning Post" we quote as follows: "There was," he said, "one desire common to both poet and reader, the desire for a more perfect world, not merely an escape from the everyday world, but a transmutation of it. Man had learned how to use the material world, but was still unsatisfied with it. Great poetry was always touched with the sense of possible perfection, the longing to grasp the sorry scheme of things and remould it nearer to the heart's desire. This was especially true of lyric poetry, the growing preference for which was a sign of the return of man to the way of intuition, to rapture, to direct vision. A revaluation should be made of English poetry without any allowance for antiquity, reputation, literary descent, services to Church or State, learning, intellectual brilliancy, impeccable or unimpeachable morals, or any other extraneous merits."

The Influence of Home Reading.

At a recent meeting in London for the promotion of home reading one of the speakers commented on the growing love for literature among the English working classes and its refining influence, which, he said, were clearly noticeable. There was a different mentality in the people with whom one came in contact every day, and he added, this opinion was borne out by many members of the House of Commons, who agreed that in order to interest and hold audiences

Gravelot's Drawings for "Tom Jones"

From Berlin comes the news of the discovery there of twelve out of the set of sixteen drawings made by Hubert Gravelot for the 1750 edition of Fielding's "Tom Jones." The artist lived for many years in England, and a number of his drawings are to be found in the Print Room of the British Museum, including those for Richardson's "Pamela" and for Gay's "Fables." The drawings just discovered in Berlin are in Chinese ink, and turned up at a sale of books on genealogy and German drawings. They appear to have attracted little notice, and were secured by a French collector for the small sum of 520 marks.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ARCHITECTURE.

LONDON HOUSES FROM 1660 TO 1850. A Critical Study of the Architectural Detail. By A. E. Richardson and C. Lovett. With illustrations from Photographs and Drawings Specimens Taken. 12mo, pp. xi, 87. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Describing the development of the mind of the architect and the fashionable square or street, from the time of the Restoration and the early eighteenth century to the present day, the book is a history of the reign of the regency; illustrated with ninety-six plates.

THE HOUSE AND ITS EQUIPMENT. Edited by H. Weaver. Illustrated. 4to, pp. 212. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Containing contributions from twenty-three writers on the practical, esthetic and decorative amenities of the house; the beautifying of rooms and the work of the decorator and interior furnisher; the illumination of rooms; on garden design, terraces, ornaments, and the like.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE. By W. H. Ward, M. A. In two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxvi, 269, vi, 202. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A history of the evolution of the art of building houses and of the design applied under the classical influence from 1405 to 1850.

BIOGRAPHY.

LETTERS TO WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. Edited by H. Allingham and E. Baumer. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. xii, 314. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

The book opens with the correspondence of Leigh Hunt, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and other literary figures. Other letters, from Carlyle, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, John Ruskin, Richard Jefferies, John Stuart Mill, William Morris, Rossetti, Ruskin and Tennyson.

UNDER THE SIGN OF THE BRITISH FLAG. A Story of True Experience. By Jackson Prelocher. Illustrated. 2mo, pp. xi, 170. (The Modern Publishing Agency.)

A brief sketch of the life of a Russian exile in London.

FICTION.

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM. Or, Romance and Realities of a Sunny Shore. By "Ben and Bob." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. (Philadelphia: The Ben and Bob Publishing Company.)

The story of some fisher folk on one of our island shores and of the "solar pilgrim" who was such a disturbing element in the little community.

HISTORY.

A PAIR OF BLANKETS. War-Time History in Letters to the Young People of the South. By William H. Stewart. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 317. (The Broadway Publishing Company.)

The story of the Civil War told in the form of letters.

JUVENILE.

A CHILD'S GUIDE TO THE BIBLE. By George Hodges. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 14, 32. (The Modern Publishing Agency.)

The story of the Bible told in simple words.

LITERATURE.

LECTURES ON POETRY. By J. W. Mackail, 8vo, pp. xiii, 334. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Consisting mainly of lectures given to the University of Oxford on such subjects as "The Definition of Poetry," "Poetry and Life," "The Poet's Social Position," "The Divine Comedy," "Shakespeare's Sonnets," "Virgil and Virgilianism," and "Anglo-American Lyrics."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MANUAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE. By Leader Edmund Whipple. 12mo, pp. 221. (The Metaphysical Publishing Company.)

Giving the main points of fact, law and rule of action for the using of the science in the government, for health, business, living and character.

OFFICERS' MANUAL. With Supplement by Captain James M. Smith. United States Infantry. Fifth edition. Revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 480. (Fort Leavenworth: The United States Infantry Association.)

A compilation of "Customs of the Service," giving detailed information as to the organization of the army and the militia of the United States; the general duties of the post adjutant, post quartermaster and other officials; the aids, and a variety of miscellaneous subjects.

AN ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1912. By John H. Pomeroy. 12mo, pp. 1,099. (London: Joseph Whitaker.)

Containing an account of the astronomical and other phenomena, and information as to the government, finance, population, commerce and general statistics of the nations of the world, with special reference to the British Empire and the United States.

SELF-INVESTMENT. By Orison Swett Marden. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. viii, 315. (The United States Infantry Association.)

A discussion of the possibilities of self-culture.

AN OUTLINE OF THE AMELIORATION OF MANKIND. By Theodor. 12mo, pp. 15. (London: George S. Smith, Darby-Welch, Ltd.)

LIFE IN THE LEGION. From a Soldier's Point of View. By Frederic Martin. 8vo, pp. 287. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The story of the experience of an Englishman who served for five years in the French Foreign Legion.

POETRY.

QUIET PLACES. Poems by Carlos Wuppermann. 12mo, pp. 86. (Shamash O'Sheal.)

A collection of miscellaneous verse. Some of the poems are "A Vision," "The Poet," "Mary Magdalene," "Friendship," "Three Love Songs," "After Heine," "Clouds," etc.

FROM THE CITY OF SOLEA. By John G. Scollard. Small 12mo, pp. 41. (Clifton, N. Y.: George William Browning.)

Twenty-seven short poems, chiefly about the sea and the city of Solea.

REPRINTS.

REPRINTED PIECES. The Lamplighter, or, The Story of a Boy's Life. By Charles Dickens. With eight illustrations by Fred Walker. George Cruikshank and Phil. 8vo, pp. xi, 335. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens. With frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 408. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

One of the "Century Edition" of the Works of Charles Dickens.

THE WORKS OF HENRIK IBSEN. Edited with introductions by William Archer. Volumes V, VI, VII, VIII. 8vo, pp. 337, 457, 366, 465. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

These volumes are given respectively to "Emperor and Gallian," "The League of Youth," "The Ghosts," "The Doll House," and "The Wild Duck."

TRAVEL.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Percy F. Martin, F. R. G. S. With illustrations. 8vo, pp. xxi, 318. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

A study of the country and its present-day development, with an account of its physical features, its commerce and industries.

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. New and old Trails. By A. P. Coleman. 12mo, pp. 100. (Toronto: With three maps and forty illustrations. 8vo, pp. 383. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

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